

高黎贡山鼠兔一新种

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1985年10月, 云南省流行病防治研究所调查队在云南西北部高黎贡山北段的贡山地区相继采到3只体色特殊的鼠兔, 经与该属各已知种比较均不同, 鉴定为一新种, 描述如下:

高黎贡山鼠兔, 新种 *Ochotona gaoligongensis* sp. nov.

正模采集号107, ♂ (成), 1985年10月16日采自云南省贡山县东哨房(27°45' N., 98°27' E.)海拔2950米。

副模采集号90, ♀ (成); 87, ♂ (成), 同年10月15日分别采自正模标本产地。

上述标本保存于云南省流行病防治研究所。

鉴别特征 体形大小和头骨的基本特征与 *O. forresti* 相似, 但头、颈为浓锈褐棕色, 体背多黑, 头骨低平, 鼻骨较长且侧缘平行, 下颌关节支较宽阔。

描记 吻周、颊喉部淡灰色。鼻周淡黑色。鼻背有一纤细的黑褐色短纹。面部、额、颈和前肢外侧均为浓锈褐棕色, 枕、颈背中央略深于面侧和颈侧。耳后隐有一棕黄色小斑。耳背基部的毛较长, 覆于耳壳之上, 纯黑色。耳缘灰白色。耳基前缘的掩耳毛束淡棕黄色。前肩毛色较浅, 似隐现浅色的“项圈”。背部和腰臀部棕黑色。喉、胸腹大部 and 前后肢外侧锈棕褐色。前后肢内下侧和鼠蹊部淡白色。背腹交界处锈褐棕色。掌毛淡褐灰色。趾毛褐黑色。手背和足背棕灰色。趾垫小, 腕垫隐于毛被之中, 所有脚垫均为肉黄色。须较短, 约50毫米, 向后接近耳壳后缘。

头骨 弧度较小, 额骨和顶骨低平。鼻骨两侧缘接近平行, 鼻骨长为颌全长的33.5—35.0%; 鼻骨后缘中央微向前凹。额骨低平, 且略低于顶骨, 前方无卵圆孔。顶骨中部

承中国科学院西北高原生物研究所惠借对比标本, 郑昌琳、冯梓建先生提供部分种的测量数据, 阳平康、岩崑同志绘图, 一并致谢。

微隆起(为脑颅最高点)。上枕骨略向后下方倾斜,其中央嵴前部较为隆突,约与顶骨最高点等高,颅高13.1—13.3毫米,为颅全长的33.8—34.0%,后头宽的70.2—72.8%。腭孔和门齿孔合并为一大孔,呈提琴状或葫芦形,两侧缘呈波状起伏(副模标本N087号的孔缘仅略有波纹)。基枕骨较为狭窄,前后宽度接近相等,听泡间的基枕骨宽2.3—2.8毫米。听泡较大,听泡长10.1—10.9毫米。颊齿较小而窄, M^1 宽2.2—2.4毫米, M_1 宽1.5毫米。

量度见表1(单位:毫米)。

表1

表1 高黎贡鼠兔的外形和头骨测量

Table 1. Measurements of *Ochotona gaoligongensis* sp. nov.

	正模标本 Holotype	副模标本 Paratypes	
	107(♂)	90(♀)	87(♂)
体长 Head & body	165	174	170
后足长 Hind foot	28	29	30
耳长 Ear	20	21	21
颅全长 Total length of skull	38.5	—	39.4
颅基长 Condylbasal length	36.4	—	36.9
鼻骨长 Nasal length	12.9	12.5	13.8
颧宽 Zygomatic width	19.5	20.2	19.7
齿隙 Diastema	8.2	8.6	8.9
后头宽 Mastoid width	18.0	—	18.9
上颊齿 Upper cheek teeth	6.8	7.0	7.0
下颊齿 Under cheek teeth	6.8	6.9	7.0

讨论 新种的门齿孔和腭孔合并为一大孔,隶属于鼠兔亚属*Ochotona*。这一亚属已载过12种,其中伊犁鼠兔*O. iliensis*,柯氏鼠兔*O. koslowi*,褐鼠兔*O. rufescens*,喜马拉雅鼠兔*O. himalayana*,大耳鼠兔*O. macrotis*和灰鼠兔*O. roylei*体形较大,颅全长42毫米以上,额骨显著隆突,大耳鼠兔和灰鼠兔额骨前方尚具卵圆孔,与本种很有区别;藏鼠兔*O. thibetana*,间颅鼠兔*O. cansus*和狭颅鼠兔*O. thomasi*体形较新种为小,颅全长仅32.8—38.8毫米,颧弓宽不及18.3毫米,门—腭孔边缘无波形,头颈色基本上与体背同色,也与新种有别;达乌尔鼠兔*O. daurica*和黑唇鼠兔*O. curzoniae*大小与新种近似,但额骨明显隆突,头颈部与体背同色,下体无褐棕色调,门—腭孔与藏鼠兔一致而与新种亦有区别(图1表2)。

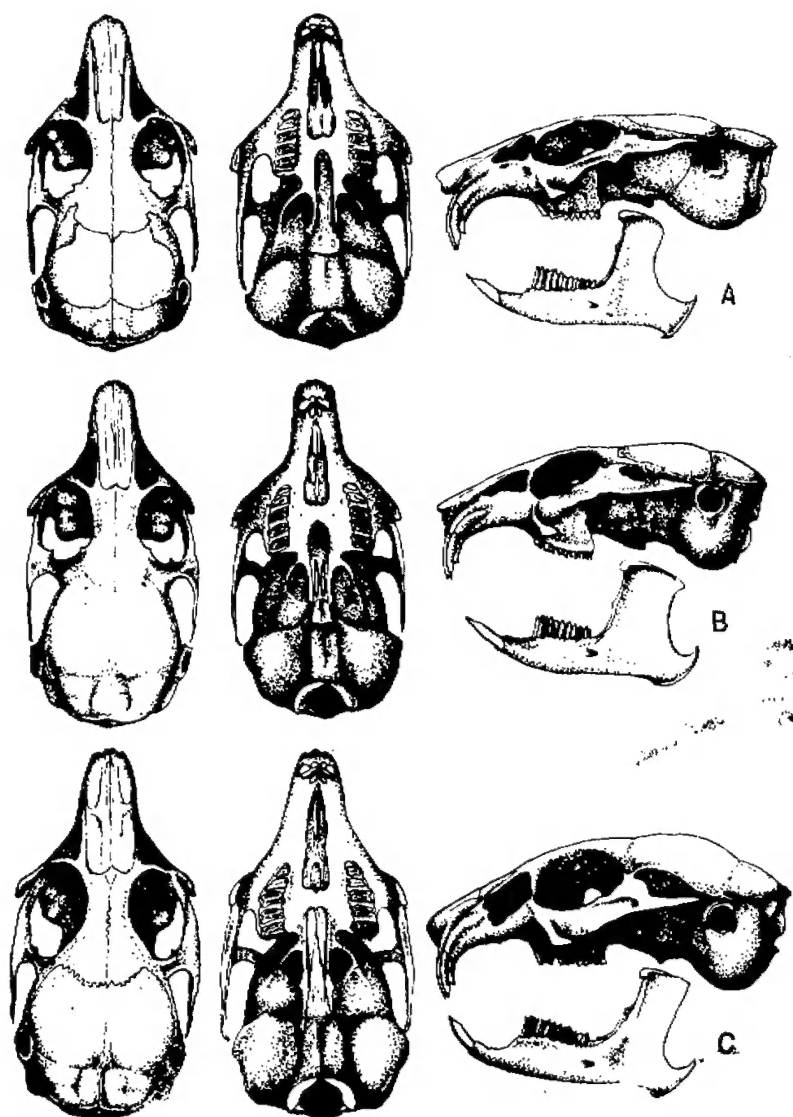


图 1 A. 灰颈鼠兔 *Ochotona forresti*
 B. 高黎贡山鼠兔 *Ochotona gaoligongensis* sp. nov.
 C. 喜马拉雅鼠兔 *Ochotona himalayana*

表2 高黎贡鼠兔与鼠兔亚属已知种头骨特征的比较

Table 2 Characteristic compare of *O. gaoligongensis* in subgenus *Ochotona*

种 类 Species	额 骨 Frontal	额骨的圆孔 Oval foramina on frontal	门—腭孔 Incisive-palatal foramina	颅全长 Greater length of skull	模 形 Zygomatic width
伊犁鼠兔 <i>O. iliensis</i>	较隆突 rather prominent	无 without	梨 形 pear-shaped	(44.0—45.1)	(24.3—25.4)
大耳鼠兔 <i>O. macrotis</i>	隆 突 prominent	有 with	"	44.8 (42.4—46.1)	22.3 (21.8—22.6)
灰 鼠 兔 <i>O. roylei</i>	"	"	"	44.5 (43.3—46.3)	22.9 (22.2—23.8)
柯氏鼠兔 <i>O. koslowi</i>	甚隆突 very much arched	无 without	"	(44.0—46.2)	(25.3—27.2)
褐 鼠 兔 <i>O. rufescens</i>	隆 突 prominent	"	"	(45.0—52.0)	(22.8—24.6)
喜马拉雅鼠兔 <i>O. himalayana</i>	较隆突 rather prominent	"	"	42.9 (42.1—43.1)	21.4 (21.1—21.7)
达乌尔鼠兔 <i>O. daurica</i>	隆 突 prominent or much arched	"	"	42.5 (39.0—43.6)	20.7 (19.5—21.5)
黑唇鼠兔 <i>O. curzoniae</i>	"	"	"	40.0 (35.7—42.8)	20.3 (17.7—21.5)
灰颈鼠兔 <i>O. forresti</i>	微隆突 less prominent	"	提琴形或葫芦形 calabash or violin shaped	38.8 (37.0—40.5)	19.5 (18.6—20.2)
高黎贡鼠兔(新种) <i>O. gaoligongensis</i> sp. nov.	低 平 flat	"	"	90.0 (38.5—39.5)	19.8 (19.5—20.2)
藏鼠兔 <i>O. tibetana</i>	较低平 rather flat	"	梨形 pear-shaped	36.5 (32.8—38.8)	17.5 (16.6—18.3)
同领鼠兔 <i>O. cansus</i>	"	"	"	35.6 (33.4—36.1)	16.0 (15.4—16.2)
狭领鼠兔 <i>O. thomasi</i>	"	"	"	33.8 (32.3—36.1)	14.8 (14.3—15.2)

在 *Ochotona* 亚属中, 从门—腭孔的形状、体型大小, 额骨不隆起亦无卵圆孔以及颧宽与颅全长的比例与新种相似的唯有灰颈鼠兔 *O. forresti*, 但后者与新种的明显差异在于:

1. 灰颈鼠兔的头颈大部与体背同色, 但新种全为浓锈褐棕色且明显异于背色, 此特

征亦异于鼠兔亚属各种(褐鼠兔除外)。

2. 新种体背黑棕色, 既异于灰颈鼠兔的茶褐或茶黄色, 也远较本亚属各已知种深黑。

3. 灰颈鼠兔的耳背褐棕色而非新种的黑色。

4. 灰颈鼠兔的背腹交界处无锈棕褐色缘纹。

5. 灰颈鼠兔的额骨和顶骨较为隆突, 颅高14.2 (13.5—15.0) 毫米, 脑颅顶点位于顶骨前部; 新种额骨低平, 颅高13.1 (12.5—13.8) 毫米, 脑颅顶点位于顶骨中后部。

6. 灰颈鼠兔鼻骨较短, 仅11.9 (11.3—12.9) 毫米, 后部较前部为窄, 鼻骨后宽3.8 (3.4—4.6) 毫米; 新种鼻骨长13.1—13.8毫米, 侧缘近乎平行, 鼻骨后宽5.2 (4.9—5.3) 毫米。

7. 灰颈鼠兔的基枕骨宽阔(特别是后部), 最窄处的泡间宽3.4 (3.1—4.0) 毫米; 新种仅为2.3—2.8毫米。

8. 灰颈鼠兔听泡较小, 听泡长9.3 (8.8—10.1) 毫米; 新种为10.1—10.9毫米。

9. 新种的下颌关节突支宽阔, 关节突下的最小宽度为5.0—5.8毫米; 灰颈鼠兔仅4.6 (4.1—4.8) 毫米。

在高黎贡山北段地区, 新种和灰颈鼠兔、藏鼠兔同域分布, 但形态明显不同, 确系一新种。

地理分布 迄今仅见于模式标本产地。

对比标本 *O. macrotis* 四川德格(2♂♂, 6♀♀), 云南德钦(1♂, 1♀); *O. roylei* 云南德钦(7♂♂, 3♀♀); *O. himalayana* 西藏聂拉木(3♂♂♂, 5♀♀); *O. forresti* 云南贡山、泸水(12♂♂, 7♀♀); *O. tibetana* 四川宝兴、康定、稻城、美姑、石棉(5♂♂, 10♀♀); 西藏昌都(2♀); 云南德钦, 中甸、维西、碧江、大理(26♂♂, 24♀♀, 10♀♀); *O. cansus* 四川马尔康、道孚(5♂♂, 4♀♀); *O. thomasi* 四川德格(9♂♂, 9♀♀); *O. daurica*, 四川德格(1♂), 青海共和(1♂); 内蒙四子王旗(3♂♂, 4♀♀); *O. curzoniae* 四川石渠、德格(19♂♂, 26♀♀); 青海玉树(1♀)。

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A NEW SPECIES OF *OCHOTONA* (OCHOTONIDAE, LAGOMORPHA) FROM MT. GAOLIGONG, NORTHWEST YUNNAN

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This paper presents description of a new species of *Ochotona*, collected from Mt. Gaoligong, Northwest Yunnan. The type specimens are kept in the Control and Research Institute of Epidemic Diseases of Yunnan, Dali. Diagnosis of the new species is given as follows:

Ochotona gaoligongensis Wang et Gong, sp. nov.

Holotype: No. 107, male (ad.), collected on October 16, 1985, from Dongsao-fang (27°45'N., 98°27'E.), Gongshan Co., northwest Yunnan, alt. 2950m.

Paratypes: No. 90, female (ad.) and No. 87, male (ad.), collected on October 15, 1985, from the same locality as the holotype.

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to *Ochotona forresti* in size and main characters of skull, it distinguished from latter chiefly by its head and neck brilliant brown rufous, back dull rufous-black, by its flattened skull in profile, nasal bones longer and with broader posterior, and processus condylaris broader in Mandibula.

Remarks: The present new species belongs to subgenus *Ochotona* by its palatal and incisive foramina completely confluent. The new species is closely similar to *O. forresti*, by its violion-shaped palatal-incisive foramina, lacking small vacuities at the anterior end of frontals, flattened in profile of skull, size medium and well developed claws, but distinctly differ from other

of this subgenus. It is distinguished from *O. forresti* by the following points:

1. Its head and neck is entirely brilliant brown rufous and forms distinguished colourations with back dull rufous-black, against same colourations of head, neck and back on latter.

2. Its back is duller than latter, on *O. forresti* the back tinged with dull greyish brown, or rufescent brown.

3. Its back of ear is black against brown-rufous on latter.

4. The juncture of under surface and flank tinged with brown-rufous against absent on latter.

5. The skull is lowered and flattened in profile, depth of skull 13.1 (12.8—13.8)mm., against 14.2 (13.5—15.0)mm. on latter.

6. Nasal bone are relatively longer and with broader posterior than that of latter, nasal length 13.1 (12.5—13.8) mm. against 11.9 (11.3—12.9) mm., the width of nasal posterior 5.2(4.9—5.3)mm. against 3.8(3.4—4.6) mm.

7. Basal occipital bone is narrower, the width between two bullae 2.3 2.8mm., against 3.4 (3.1—4.0)mm. on latter.

8. Bullae is relatively larger than that of latter, the length of the bullae 10.1—10.9mm. against 9.3(8.8—10.1)mm.

9. Processus condylaris in Mandibula are broader than that of latter, the last width of processus condylaris 5.0—5.8mm. against 4.6 (4.1—4.8) mm.

In Mt. Gaoligong, new species distribute to same locality with *O. forresti* and *O. tibetana*, but it distinctly differ from latter.

Key words. New species, Pike, *Ochotona*, Mt. Gaoligong, Yunnan.